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BANGALORE, THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1931.

PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Opening of four District Board Dispensaries in the Mysore District.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 11573-7—Med. 4[illegible] dated the 2nd May 1927, passing orders about giving facilities to private Medical Practitioners to settle down in rural areas.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. G. [illegible] 4111[illegible], dated the 9th March 1931, from the Senior Surgeon in Mysore, forwarding a report on the working of the Rural Dispensaries in the Mysore District and proposing the establishment of four District Board Dispensaries in the Mysore District.

ORDER THEREON NO. G. 10524-33—MED. 317-29-5, DATED 21ST APRIL 1931.

With a view to bring Medical relief within easy reach of the rural population, Government sanctioned in their order, dated the 2nd May 1927 read above, a scheme for subsidizing qualified medical men who were willing to settle down in villages. In order to enable these practitioners to start practice, the scheme provided for an allowance of Rs. 35 per mensem during the first year and Rs. 50 thereafter. They were also to be supplied with medicines of the value of Rs. 300 from the Medical Stores. They were, however, required to make their own arrangements from their earnings about replenishing their stock.

From the report received from the Senior Surgeon on the working of the scheme in the Mysore District, it is seen that out of 7 Dispensaries opened in that District as many as 6 had to be closed down. The Senior Surgeon is of opinion that the failure of the scheme is due to two causes. One is that only retired Sub-Assistant Surgeons have availed themselves of the benefits of the scheme and they are not amenable to discipline to the same extent as younger men. In the second place, the remuneration payable under the scheme is not sufficiently attractive to passed L. M. P.'s and the few that take up the post of rural practitioners resign them the moment they get a chance

of employment in the regular Medical Department. It is also pointed out that in the existing conditions in the mofussil, it is not easy for a Medical Practitioner to make much headway in building up a private practice.

3. In these circumstances, and in view of the undesirability of allowing the scheme initiated by the District Board, Mysore, for maintaining the facilities for rural Medical aid to languish, the Senior Surgeon has, in consultation with the President of the Mysore District Board, proposed the establishment of a new type of Dispensaries called the District Board Dispensaries. Each Dispensary will be in charge of a passed Sub-Assistant Surgeon on a pay of Rs. 40—10/2—50 lent by the Medical Department to the District Board. As soon as the Sub-Assistant Surgeon is absorbed in the Medical Department, he will be withdrawn and replaced by another passed Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The Dispensary will have a minimum establishment, viz., a midwife on Rs. 20 per mensem and a peon on Rs. 10 per mensem, a separate compounder being dispensed with. It will be entirely a District Board Institution and maintained at its sole cost. The administrative control over it will, however, vest in the State Medical Department. The Senior Surgeon has also forwarded a resolution of the District Board for opening four such District Board Dispensaries at the marginally noted places on the following scale of expenditure:—

(1) Kubbehalli, Gundlupet Taluk.
(2) Halagur, Malvalli Taluk.
(3) Basagarahalli, Mandya Taluk.
(4) Santebachahalli, Krishnarajapete Taluk.

INITIAL CHARGES.

		Rs.
Europe Medicines	.. .. ..	500
Furniture	.. .. ..	120
Country medicines	.. .. ..	100
	Total ..	720

RECURRING CHARGES.

		Rs.
Pay of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon	.. ..	40 or 50
Pay of the Midwife	.. ..	20
Pay of the servant	.. ..	10
Contingencies	.. ..	5
	Total per mensem ...	75 or 85

The resolution of the District Board is also subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) That rupees one thousand be deposited by the village people, for initial and recurring expenditure in 1930-31 either by private contributions or contribution from village panchayets individually or by surrounding village panchayets collectively.

(*b*) That a suitable building be constructed for locating the Dispensary entirely out of village contributions within a reasonable time.

(*c*) That pending such construction of a suitable building as conditioned above, a suitable building provisionally be made available free of rent for starting the Dispensary immediately.

(*d*) That suitable buildings be made available at reasonable rent for the Hospital Staff.

It is reported that the Village Panchayets of the Villages concerned have agreed to the above conditions and that most of them have also deposited the contributions due from them.

In these circumstances, Government approve of the scheme and are pleased to sanction the opening of the four District Board Dispensaries as proposed, the entire cost involved being met out of Rs. 11,000 provided under "D. ii, Miscellaneous" in the Mysore District Board Budget for the current year.

Government are glad that the District Board, Mysore, have come forward for providing at their own expense cheap medical aid to the rural parts. They trust that their example will be followed by the remaining District Boards also.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Rules for the grant of lands for planting timber, fruit and fuel trees.

ORDER NO. R. 6099-111—L.R. 59-29-13, DATED 2ND MAY 1931.

Government are of opinion that sufficient advantage has not been taken by private persons and local bodies of the provisions of Appendix H, to the Land Revenue Rules of 1890 (Appendix P to the Rules as now in force) in the matter of the grant of waste and unoccupied lands for the planting of timber, fruit and fuel trees. It seems probable that the clause prohibiting the grant of assessed dry lands unless unoccupied for ten years continuously at the time of grant has come in the way of intending applicants. Now that Village Panchayets have been constituted for most villages, Government think that the rules might with advantage be revised as noted below so that it might be open to them to take their part in popularising the growth of fruit, fuel and timber trees in rural areas.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX P TO THE LAND REVENUE RULES (SECTION 233n).

1. Grant of waste and unoccupied lands for timber, fruit and fuel plantations.

For the planting of timber, fruit and fuel trees unassessed, Government waste land and assessed dry land shall be given to individuals or Village Panchayets free of assessment for eight years from the date of grant after which the assessment, that has been fixed already or is at the time of the grant fixed, shall be levied as specified below. Grants up to a limit of 20 acres in each case might be sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner and up to 50 acres by the Revenue Commissioner. When the grant exceeds 50 acres, grants shall be subject to the sanction of Government.

9th year	.. One-fourth assessment.	11th year	.. Three-fourths assessment.
10th year	.. Half assessment.	12th year and thereafter	.. Full assessment.

2. Trees to be planted by the grantee.

The holder of the grant is at liberty to grow upon any or all the lands comprised in it, any timber, fruit, or fuel trees and to sink irrigation wells or construct farm buildings for the better cultivation of the land.

3. Conditions binding on the grantee in planting the trees.

Twenty per cent of the land comprised in the grant shall be planted with trees within the second year and another twenty per cent each succeeding year so that the whole shall be planted within six years, or the grant shall be cancelled, unless good and sufficient reason can be shown to the contrary; but if the grantee thinks proper, he can plant trees on a portion only, paying for the remainder the full assessment, but each acre of land planted shall contain forty standards at the least.

4. Permission to grantee to cultivate the land under the trees.

The grantee shall be at liberty to cultivate cereal and other crops in the planted area without paying additional assessment. As long as water is supplied from a private source, no water rate will be levied. If, however, water from Government tanks, channels or other sources of irrigation is made use of whether for cultivation or plantation, the grantee shall be liable to pay the water rate usually levied on dry lands irrigated by Government water.

5. Assessment when the land is irrigated from Government sources at the end of 12 years from the date of grant.

At the end of twelve years should the land continue to be irrigated from Government sources, the assessment demanded shall be that of the neighbouring wet land.

6. Provision for replanting trees.

The grantee shall take proper care of the trees and see that for any tree dying or otherwise disappearing, two others are planted up within a year.

7. Land applied for under the above rules, shall, if it contains a large growth of sandal and timber trees and if it is also over 25 acres, in extent, be inspected by an officer of the Forest Department before it is granted.

Exemption from Payment of Toll.

READ—

Official Memo No. R. 4730-42—R. M. 5-29-44, dated the 20th February 1931, issuing an additional annexure to Government Order No. R. 4355-66—R. M. 5-29-43, dated 3rd February 1931, conveying approval to the revised form of Notification for the sale of the right of collecting tolls at the toll-gates opened in the State Fund Roads.

2. Letter No. C. 4084—30-31, dated the 18th April 1931, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, stating that the marginally noted exemptions which have been sanctioned by Government have not been specified in Schedule C appended to the Official Memorandum of the 20th February 1931 read above, and requesting that the schedule may be amended so as to embody these exemptions also.

(1) Exemption of bullock carts except those carrying timber for commercial purposes from payment of toll at the newly established interior toll-gates.
(2) Exemption of the Ford car of the Department of Health from payment of toll at all toll-gates.

ORDER NO. R. 6063-74—R. M. 5-29-46, DATED 1ST MAY 1931.

Government are pleased to sanction the first proposal of the Revenue Commissioner and to direct that the following clause be added to the list of exemptions enumerated in Schedule C, which is appended to the official Memo of the 20th February 1931 read above:—

(i) All bullock carts except those that carry timber for commercial purposes shall be exempted from payment of toll at all the interior Provincial road toll-gates established in the State since 13th January 1928.

2. As regards the proposed inclusion of the Ford Car of the Health Department in Schedule C, it is observed that all Government property being exempted from payment of toll under Clause C, it is unnecessary specifically to exempt the Ford Car belonging to the Health Department.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Commission granted to Mr. C. K. Swamy Naidu, under Section 99 of the Land Revenue Code, Regulation IV of 1888.

READ—

Letter No. C. 3506—30-31, dated 21st April 1931, from the Revenue Commissioner stating that Bhairasandra village in the Bangalore Taluk is a Kayamgutta village in the sole enjoyment of Mr. C. K. Swamy Naidu and that Survey and Settlement have been introduced into the village and recommending that the Inamdar might be invested with powers under clauses (d) (e) and (f) of Section 99 of the Land Revenue Code.

ORDER NO. R. 6141—L. E. 465-30-2, DATED 4TH MAY 1931.

Government are pleased to issue the accompanying commission to Mr. C. K. Swamy Naidu, Inamdar of Bhairasandra village in the Bangalore Taluk.

N. MADHAVA RAO,
Chief Secretary to Government.